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TO: All Public Pay Telephone Providers

FROM: Bobby R. Mobley *BLM*
Compliance Section, Supervisor

SUBJECT: The provision of Public Telephones for everyone

The following information has been compiled to assist you in your required compliance with the enclosed documents relating to public telephones for everyone. However, compliance with this correspondence does not preempt you from any requirements that may have been inadvertently omitted during the preparation of this information.

ALABAMA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
COMPLIANCE SECTION

PUBLIC TELEPHONES FOR EVERYONE

ALABAMA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET: 26199 - GENERAL ORDER DATED, JANUARY 5, 1998

DOCKET: 26199 - FURTHER REPORT AND ORDER DATED, MARCH 9, 1998

DOCKET: 15957 - REPORT AND ORDER DATED, DECEMBER 10, 1992 APSC

TELEPHONE RULES

DOCKET: 19225 AND 19278 - FURTHER REPORT AND ORDER DATED, DECEMBER 6,
1993, APPROVAL OF THE STANDARDIZED TARIFF
FORMAT

In accordance with the requirements established under Alabama Statutes, Code of Alabama 1975, Title 21, Handicapped Persons, Title 37 Public Utilities and Public Transportation, and Title III of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA or the Act) issued by the Department of Justice

In the past, the Alabama Public Service Commission has recognized and done all in its power to assist the hearing impaired and disabled within the state of Alabama. The Commission, while recognizing the changing telecommunications industry, has not and will not alter its position as regards to the hearing impaired and disabled in the future

- (1). Title III of the AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 (ADA or The Act) EFFECTIVE, January 26, 1992. (Attachment One)
- (A). 3.5 DEFINITIONS: See attachment number one.
- (2). TELEPHONES. See attachment two. This gives references to the sections of the ADA that pertain to public telephones, i.e. height, accessible element.
- (3). 4.8. RAMPS - There should be an accessibility route of at least 36 inches wide alongside the telephone. The section on ramps, attachment three will give you reference to the ADA requirements and APSC Docket 26199 will also assist you in this area. (Attachment Three)

ADA ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES FOR BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES TABLE OF CONTENTS

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3.5 Definitions.

Access Aisle. An accessible pedestrian space between elements, such as parking spaces, seating, and desks, that provides clearances appropriate for use of the elements.

Accessible. Describes a site, building, facility, or portion thereof that complies with these guidelines.

Accessible Element. An element specified by these guidelines (for example, telephone, controls, and the like).

Accessible Route. A continuous unobstructed path connecting all accessible elements and spaces of a building or facility. Interior accessible routes may include corridors, floors, ramps, elevators, lifts, and clear floor space at fixtures. Exterior accessible routes may include parking access aisles, curb ramps, crosswalks at vehicular ways, walks, ramps, and lifts.

Accessible Space. Space that complies with these guidelines.

Adaptability. The ability of certain building spaces and elements, such as kitchen counters, sinks, and grab bars, to be added or altered so as to accommodate the needs of individuals with or without disabilities or to accommodate the needs of persons with different types or degrees of disability.

Addition. An expansion, extension, or increase in the gross floor area of a building or facility.

Administrative Authority. A governmental agency that adopts or enforces regulations and guidelines for the design, construction, or alteration of buildings and facilities.

Alteration. An alteration is a change to a building or facility made by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public accommodation or commercial facility, that affects or could affect the usability of the building or facility or part thereof. Alterations include, but are not limited to, remodeling, renovation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, historic restoration, changes or rearrangement of the structural parts or elements, and changes or rearrangement in the plan configuration of walls and full-height partitions. Normal maintenance, reroofing, painting or wallpapering, or changes to mechanical and electrical systems are not alterations unless they affect the usability of the building or facility.

Area of Rescue Assistance. An area which has direct access to an exit, where people who are unable to use stairs may remain temporarily in safety to await further instructions or assistance during emergency evacuation.

Assembly Area. A room or space accommodating a group of individuals for recreational, educational, political, social, or amusement purposes, or for the consumption of food and drink.

Automatic Door. A door equipped with a power-operated mechanism and controls that open and close the door automatically upon receipt of a momentary actuating signal. The switch that begins the automatic cycle may be a photoelectric device, floor mat, or manual switch (see power-assisted door).

Definitions

Accessible Part. A part of a piece of equipment or appliance used to insert or withdraw objects, activate, deactivate, or adjust the equipment or appliance (for example, coin slot, button, handle).

Arch of Travel. (Reserved).

Assisted Door. A door used for human passage with a mechanism that helps to open the door, or relieves the opening resistance of a door, upon the activation of a switch or a continued force applied to the door itself.

Public Use. Describes interior or exterior rooms or spaces that are made available to the general public. Public use may be provided at a building or facility that is privately or publicly owned.

Ramp. A walking surface which has a running slope greater than 1:20.

Running Slope. The slope that is parallel to the direction of travel (see cross slope).

Service Entrance. An entrance intended primarily for delivery of goods or services.

Signage. Displayed verbal, symbolic, tactile, and pictorial information.

Site. A parcel of land bounded by a property line or a designated portion of a public right-of-way.

Site Improvement. Landscaping, paving for pedestrian and vehicular ways, outdoor lighting, recreational facilities, and the like, added to a site.

Sleeping Accommodations. Rooms in which people sleep; for example, dormitory and hotel or motel guest rooms or suites.

Space. A definable area, e.g., room, toilet room, hall, assembly area, entrance, storage room, alcove, courtyard, or lobby.

Story. That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and upper surface of the floor or roof next above. If such

portion of a building does not include occupiable space, it is not considered a story for purposes of these guidelines. There may be more than one floor level within a story as in the case of a mezzanine or mezzanines.

Structural Frame. The structural frame shall be considered to be the columns and the girders, beams, trusses and spandrels having direct connections to the columns and all other members which are essential to the stability of the building as a whole.

Tactile. Describes an object that can be perceived using the sense of touch.

Text Telephone. Machinery or equipment that employs interactive graphic (i.e., typed) communications through the transmission of coded signals across the standard telephone network. Text telephones can include, for example, devices known as TDD's (telecommunication display devices or telecommunication devices for deaf persons) or computers.

Transient Lodging. A building, facility, or portion thereof, excluding inpatient medical care facilities, that contains one or more dwelling units or sleeping accommodations. Transient lodging may include, but is not limited to, resorts, group homes, hotels, motels, and dormitories.

Vehicular Way. A route intended for vehicular traffic, such as a street, driveway, or parking lot.

Walk. An exterior pathway with a prepared surface intended for pedestrian use, including general pedestrian areas such as plazas and courts.

NOTE: Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.7 are different from ANSI A117.1 in their entirety and are printed in standard type (ANSI A117.1 does not include scoping provisions).

3.5 Definition

Building. Any structure used and intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

Circulation Path. An exterior or interior way of passage from one place to another for pedestrians, including, but not limited to, walks, hallways, courtyards, stairways, and stair landings.

Clear. Unobstructed.

Clear Floor Space. The minimum unobstructed floor or ground space required to accommodate a single, stationary wheelchair and occupant.

Closed Circuit Telephone. A telephone with dedicated line(s) such as a house phone, courtesy phone or phone that must be used to gain entrance to a facility.

Common Use. Refers to those interior and exterior rooms, spaces, or elements that are made available for the use of a restricted group of people (for example, occupants of a homeless shelter, the occupants of an office building, or the guests of such occupants).

Cross Slope. The slope that is perpendicular to the direction of travel (see running slope).

Curb Ramp. A short ramp cutting through a curb or built up to it.

Detectable Warning. A standardized surface feature built in or applied to walking surfaces or other elements to warn visually impaired people of hazards on a circulation path.

Dwelling Unit. A single unit which provides a kitchen or food preparation area, in addition to rooms and spaces for living, bathing, sleeping, and the like. Dwelling units include a single family home or a townhouse used as a transient group home; an apartment building used as a shelter; guestrooms in a hotel that provide sleeping accommodations and food preparation areas; and other similar facilities used on a transient basis. For purposes of these guidelines, use of the term "Dwelling Unit" does not imply the unit is used as a residence.

Egress Means of. A continuous and unobstructed way of exit travel from any point in a building or facility to a public way. A means of egress comprises vertical and horizontal travel

and may include intervening room spaces, doorways, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, horizontal exits, courts and yards. An accessible means of egress is one that complies with these guidelines and does not include stairs, steps, or escalators. Areas of rescue assistance or evacuation elevators may be included as part of accessible means of egress.

Element. An architectural or mechanical component of a building, facility, space, or site, e.g., telephone, curb ramp, door, drinking fountain, seating, or water closet.

Entrance. Any access point to a building or portion of a building or facility used for the purpose of entering. An entrance includes the approach walk, the vertical access leading to the entrance platform, the entrance platform itself, vestibules (if provided), the entry door(s) or gate(s), and the hardware of the entry door(s) or gate(s).

Facility. All or any portion of buildings, structures, site improvements, complexes, equipment, roads, walks, passageways, parking lots, or other real or personal property located on a site.

Ground Floor. Any occupiable floor less than one story above or below grade with direct access to grade. A building or facility always has at least one ground floor and may have more than one ground floor as where a split level entrance has been provided or where a building is built into a hillside.

Mezzanine or Mezzanine Floor. That portion of a story which is an intermediate floor level placed within the story and having occupiable space above and below its floor.

Marked Crossing. A crosswalk or other identified path intended for pedestrian use in crossing a vehicular way.

Multifamily Dwelling. Any building containing more than two dwelling units.

Occupiable. A room or enclosed space designed for human occupancy in which individuals congregate for amusement, educational or similar purposes, or in which occupants are engaged at labor, and which is equipped with means of egress, light, and ventilation.

4.1.3 Accessible Buildings: New Construction

Number of each type of telephone provided on each floor	Number of telephones required to comply with 4.31.2 through 4.31.8 ¹
1 or more single unit	1 per floor
1 bank ²	1 per floor
2 or more banks ²	1 per bank. Accessible unit may be installed as a single unit in proximity (either visible or with signage) to the bank. At least one public telephone per floor shall meet the requirements for a forward reach telephone ³ .

¹ Additional public telephones may be installed at any height. Unless otherwise specified, accessible telephones may be either forward or side reach telephones.

² A bank consists of two or more adjacent public telephones, often installed as a unit.

³ EXCEPTION: For exterior installations only, if dial tone first service is available, then a side reach telephone may be installed instead of the required forward reach telephone (i.e., one telephone in proximity to each bank shall comply with 4.31).

(b)* All telephones required to be accessible and complying with 4.31.2 through 4.31.8 shall be equipped with a volume control. In addition, 25 percent, but never less than one, of all other public telephones provided shall be equipped with a volume control and shall be dispersed among all types of public telephones, including closed circuit telephones, throughout the building or facility. Signage complying with applicable provisions of 4.30.7 shall be provided.

(c) The following shall be provided in accordance with 4.31.9:

(i) If a total number of four or more public pay telephones (including both interior and exterior phones) is provided at a site, and at least one is in an interior location, then at least one interior public text telephone shall be provided.

(ii) If an interior public pay telephone is provided in a stadium or arena, in a convention center, in a hotel with a convention center, or

(17) Public Telephones:

(a) If public pay telephones, public closed circuit telephones, or other public telephones are provided, then they shall comply with 4.31.2 through 4.31.8 to the extent required by the following table:

4.1.3 Accessible Buildings: New Construction

In a covered mall, at least one interior public text telephone shall be provided in the facility.

(iii) If a public pay telephone is located in or adjacent to a hospital emergency room, hospital recovery room, or hospital waiting room, one public text telephone shall be provided at each such location.

(d) Where a bank of telephones in the interior of a building consists of three or more public pay telephones, at least one public pay telephone in each such bank shall be equipped with a shelf and outlet in compliance with 4.31.9(2).

4.2.4* Clear Floor or Ground Space for Wheelchairs

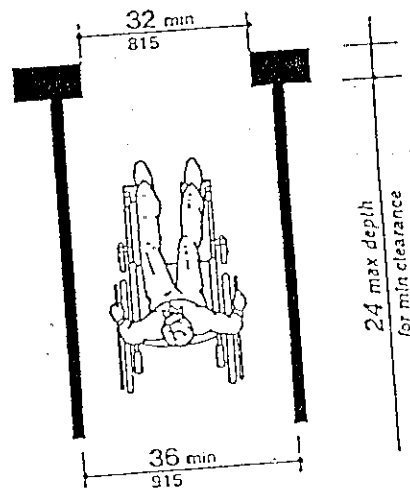


Fig. 1
Minimum Clear Width
for Single Wheelchair

4.2.5* Forward Reach. If the clear floor space only allows forward approach to an object, the maximum high forward reach allowed shall be 48 in (1220 mm) (see Fig. 5(a)). The minimum low forward reach is 15 in (380 mm). If the high forward reach is over an obstruction, reach and clearances shall be as shown in Fig. 5(b).

4.2.6* Side Reach. If the clear floor space allows parallel approach by a person in a wheelchair, the maximum high side reach allowed shall be 54 in (1370 mm) and the low side reach shall be no less than 9 in (230 mm) (see Fig. 6(a) and (b)). If the side reach is over an obstruction, the reach and clearances shall be as shown in Fig. 6(c).

4.3 Accessible Route.

4.3.1* General. All walks, halls, corridors, aisles, skywalks, tunnels, and other spaces

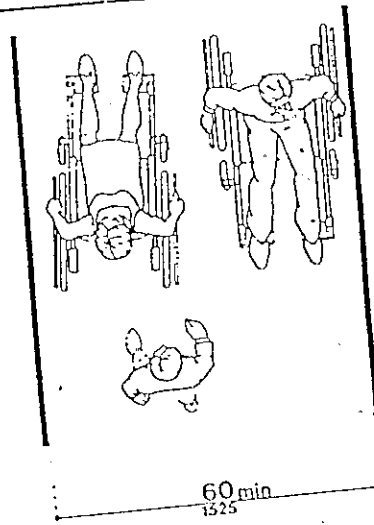


Fig. 2
Minimum Clear Width
for Two Wheelchairs

4.4 Protruding Objects

4.4 Protruding Objects.

4.1* General. Objects projecting from walls (for example, telephones) with their leading edges between 27 in and 80 in (685 mm and 2030 mm) above the finished floor shall protrude no more than 4 in (100 mm) into walks, halls, corridors, passageways, or aisles (see Fig. 8(a)). Objects mounted with their leading edges at or below 27 in (685 mm) above the finished floor may protrude any amount (see Fig. 8(a) and (b)). Free-standing objects mounted on posts or pylons may overhang 12 in (305 mm) maximum from 27 in to 80 in (685 mm to 2030 mm) above the ground or

Protruding Objects

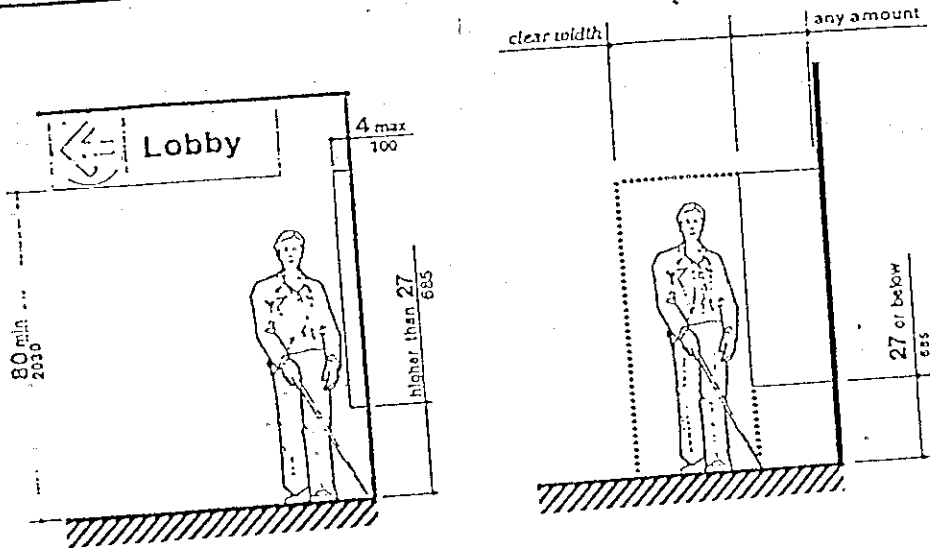


Fig. 8 (a)
Walking Parallel to a Wall

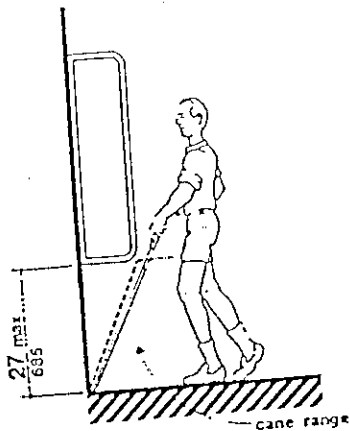


Fig. 8 (b)
Walking Perpendicular to a Wall

Fig. 8
Protruding Objects

finished floor (see Fig. 8(c) and (d)). Protruding objects shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route or maneuvering space (see Fig. 8(c)).

4.4.2 Head Room. Walks, halls, corridors, passageways, aisles, or other circulation spaces shall have 80 in (2030 mm) minimum clear head room (see Fig. 8(a)). If vertical clearance of an area adjoining an accessible route is reduced to less than 80 in (nominal dimensions), a barrier to warn blind or visually-impaired persons shall be provided (see Fig. 8(c-1)).

4.30.3 Character Height. Characters and numbers on signs shall be sized according to the viewing distance from which they are to be read. The minimum height is measured using an upper case X. Lower case characters are permitted.

Height Above Finished Floor	Minimum Character Height
Suspended or Projected Overhead in compliance with 4.4.2	<u>3 in. (75 mm)</u> minimum

4.30.4* Raised and Brailled Characters and Pictorial Symbol Signs (Pictograms). Letters and numerals shall be raised 1/32 in. upper case, sans serif or simple serif type and shall be accompanied with Grade 2 Braille. Raised characters shall be at least 5/8 in (16 mm) high, but no higher than 2 in (50 mm). Pictograms shall be accompanied by the equivalent verbal description placed directly below the pictogram. The border dimension of the pictogram shall be 6 in (152 mm) minimum in height.

4.30.5* Finish and Contrast. The characters and background of signs shall be eggshell, matte, or other non-glare finish. Characters and symbols shall contrast with their background — either light characters on a dark background or dark characters on a light background.

4.30.6 Mounting Location and Height. Where permanent identification is provided for rooms and spaces, signs shall be installed on the wall adjacent to the latch side of the door. Where there is no wall space to the latch side of the door, including at double leaf doors, signs shall be placed on the nearest adjacent wall. Mounting height shall be 60 in (1525 mm) above the finish floor to the centerline of the sign. Mounting location for such signage shall be so that a person may approach within 3 in (76 mm) of signage without encountering protruding objects or standing within the swing of a door.

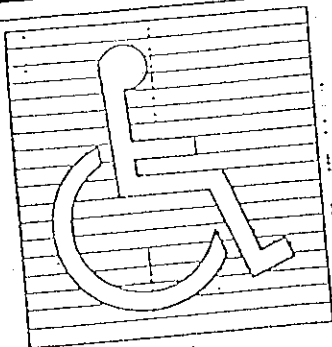
4.30.7* Symbols of Accessibility.

(1) Facilities and elements required to be identified as accessible by 4.1 shall use the international symbol of accessibility. The

4.30 Signage.

4.30.1* General. Signage required to be accessible by 4.1 shall comply with the applicable provisions of 4.30.

4.30.2* Character Proportion. Letters and numbers on signs shall have a width-to-height ratio between 3:5 and 1:1 and a stroke-width-to-height ratio between 1:5 and 1:10.



(a)

Proportions

International Symbol of Accessibility



(b)

Display Conditions

International Symbol of Accessibility



(c)

International TDD Symbol



(d)

International Symbol of Access for Hearing Loss

Fig. 43
International Symbols

symbol shall be displayed as shown in Fig. 43(a) and (b).

(2) Volume Control Telephones. Telephones required to have a volume control by 4.1.3(17)(b) shall be identified by a sign containing a depiction of a telephone handset with radiating sound waves.

(3) Text Telephones. Text telephones required by 4.1.3 (17)(c) shall be identified by the International TDD symbol (Fig 43(c)). In addition, if a facility has a public text telephone, directional signage indicating the location of the nearest text telephone shall be placed adjacent to all banks of telephones which do not contain a text telephone. Such directional signage shall include the International TDD symbol. If a facility has no banks of telephones, the directional signage shall be provided at the entrance (e.g., in a building directory).

(4) Assistive Listening Systems. In assembly areas where permanently installed assistive listening systems are required by 4.1.3(19)(b) the availability of such systems shall be identified with signage that includes the International symbol of access for hearing loss (Fig 43(d)).

4.30.8* Illumination Levels. (Reserved).

4.31 Telephones.

4.31.1 General. Public telephones required to be accessible by 4.1 shall comply with 4.31.

4.31.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. A clear floor or ground space at least 30 in by 48 in (760 mm by 1220 mm) that allows either a forward or parallel approach by a person using a wheelchair shall be provided at telephones (see Fig. 4-1). The clear floor or ground space shall comply with 4.2.4. Bases, enclosures, and fixed seats shall not impede approaches to telephones by people who use wheelchairs.

4.31.3* Mounting Height. The highest operable part of the telephone shall be within the reach ranges specified in 4.2.5 or 4.2.6.

4.31.4 Protruding Objects. Telephones shall comply with 4.4.

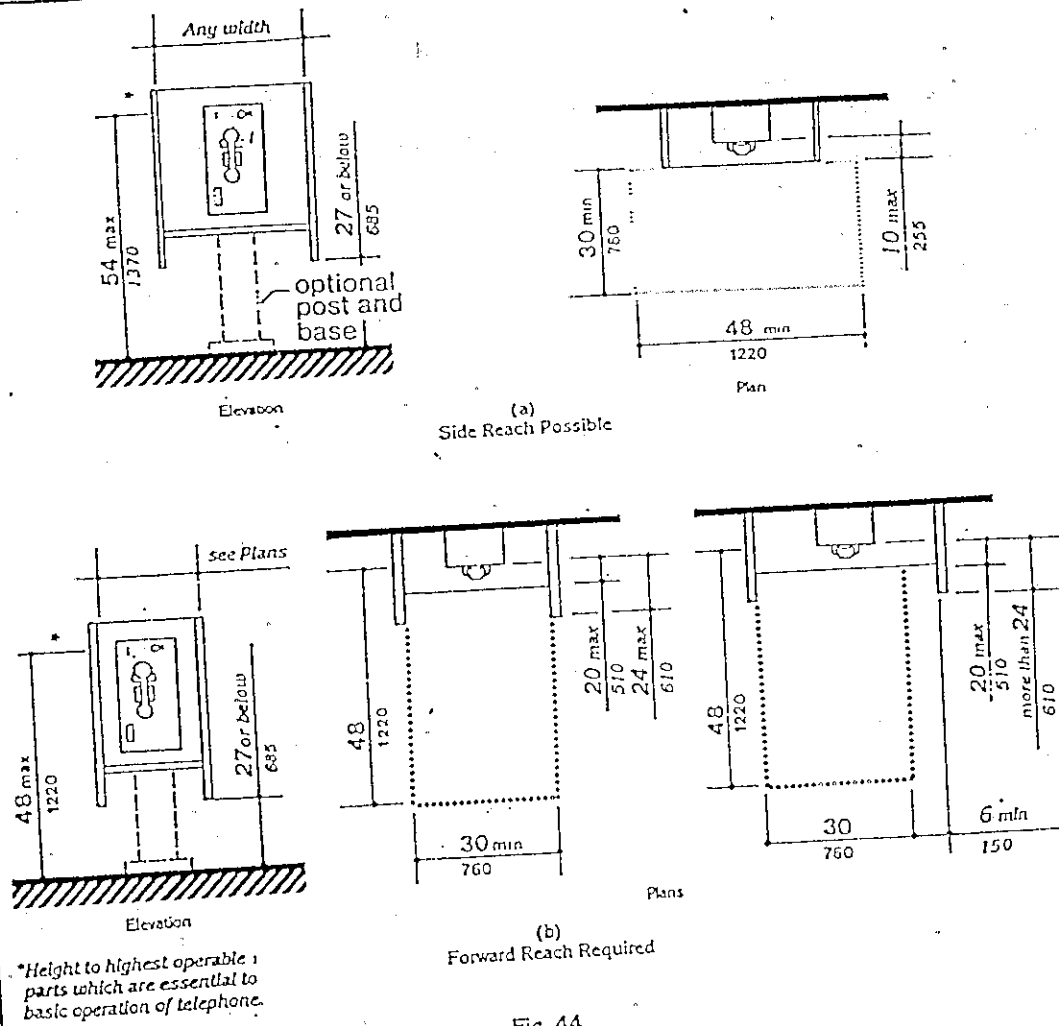


Fig. 44
Mounting Heights and Clearances for Telephones

4.31.5 Hearing Aid Compatible and Volume Control Telephones Required by 4.1.

(1) Telephones shall be hearing aid compatible.

(2) Volume controls, capable of a minimum of 12 dbA and a maximum of 18 dbA above

normal, shall be provided in accordance with 4.1.3. If an automatic reset is provided then 18 dbA may be exceeded.

4.31.6 Controls. Telephones shall have pushbutton controls where service for such equipment is available.

4.32 Fixed or Built-in Seating and Tables

4.31.7 Telephone Books. Telephone books, if provided, shall be located in a position that complies with the reach ranges specified in 4.2.5 and 4.2.6.

4.31.8 Cord Length. The cord from the telephone to the handset shall be at least 29 in (735 mm) long.

4.31.9* Text Telephones Required by 4.1.

(1) Text telephones used with a pay telephone shall be permanently affixed within, or adjacent to, the telephone enclosure. If an acoustic coupler is used, the telephone cord shall be sufficiently long to allow connection of the text telephone and the telephone receiver.

(2) Pay telephones designed to accommodate a portable text telephone shall be equipped with a shelf and an electrical outlet within or adjacent to the telephone enclosure. The telephone handset shall be capable of being placed flush on the surface of the shelf. The shelf shall be capable of accommodating a text telephone and shall have 6 in (152 mm) minimum vertical clearance in the area where the text telephone is to be placed.

(3) Equivalent facilitation may be provided. For example, a portable text telephone may be made available in a hotel at the registration desk if it is available on a 24-hour basis for use with nearby public pay telephones. In this instance, at least one pay telephone shall comply with paragraph 2 of this section. In addition, if an acoustic coupler is used, the telephone handset cord shall be sufficiently long so as to allow connection of the text telephone and the telephone receiver. Directional signage shall be provided and shall comply with 4.30.7.

TELEPHONES

Use with the Minimum Requirements Summary Sheets and ADAAG Facility Name:
See Minimum Requirements Summary Sheets I and J for special requirements
and exceptions which may be allowed in alterations and historic
preservation. See also ADAAG 4.1.6 and 4.1.7. Telephone Location:

4.1.3(17)(a); 4.31.1 Telephones:

At each bank of public pay telephones, is there at least one telephone per
bank accessible to wheelchair users complying with 4.31.2 through 4.31.8
(See below)? If there is only one public pay telephone per floor, does it
comply with 4.31.2 through 4.31.8? Where two or more banks of public pay
telephones are provided on a floor, does at least one telephone per floor
provide for a forward reach complying with 4.2.5 (See below)? (For
exterior installations only, if dial tone first service is available, a
side reach telephone may be installed instead of a forward reach telephone.)

4.1.17(a); 4.31.2; 4.2.4 Clear Floor Space:

Does the accessible telephone have at least 30 by 48 inches clear floor
space that allows either a forward or parallel approach by wheelchair
users? (Where two or more banks of public telephones are provided on a
floor, at least one telephone per floor must allow a forward approach and
be mounted so the highest operable part is no higher than 48 inches.)

Accessible Route Is there an accessible route at least 36 inches wide
adjoining or overlapping the clear floor space? 4.31.3; 4.2.5

Forward Reach Telephone:

If the clear floor space allows only a forward approach, is the highest
operable part of the telephone no more than 48 inches from the floor?

4.31.3; 4.2.5 Side Reach Telephone:

If the clear floor space allows only a parallel approach, is the highest
operable part of the telephone no more than 54 inches from the floor? 4.31.7

Directories: Are telephone books also within these reach ranges? 4.31.6 Controls:

Does the telephone have pushbutton controls unless such service is unavailable?
4.31.8 Cord:

Is the cord from the telephone to the handset at least 29 inches long?
4.1.3(17)(b) Volume Controls: Is each accessible telephone equipped with a
volume control? Are 25% of all other public telephones equipped with
volume controls and dispersed among all types of public telephones?

(Public telephones include public pay telephones and public closed-circuit
telephones.) 4.30.7(2) Signs:

Are volume controlled telephones identified by a sign showing a handset
with radiating sound waves? 4.31.5 Amplification:

Are volume controls capable of amplification between 12 dbA and 18 dbA
above normal? (If an automatic reset button is provided, the maximum of 18
dbA may be exceeded.) Hearing Aid Compatible:

Are telephones hearing aid compatible? 4.1.3(17)(c)
Text Telephones/ TDDs - General:

If there are 4 or more public pay telephones (with at least one in an interior location), is there at least one interior public text telephone?

Specific Facilities:

If an interior public pay telephone is provided in a stadium or arena, convention center, a hotel with a convention center, or a covered mall, is there at least one interior public text telephone in the facility?

Hospitals:
If there is a public pay telephone in or adjacent to a hospital emergency room, a hospital recovery room, or a hospital waiting room, is there a public text telephone in each such location?

4.31.9(3) Equivalent Facilitation:
If a required text telephone is not provided, is equivalent facilitation provided? (e.g., A portable text telephone may be made available in a hotel at the registration desk if it is available on a 24-hour basis for use with nearby public pay telephones. In this instance, at least one public pay telephone must have a shelf and outlet complying with 4.31.9(2) (see below) to accommodate a portable text telephone. In addition, if an acoustic coupler is used, the telephone handset cord must be sufficiently long so as to allow connection of the text telephone and the telephone receiver. Directional signage must be provided in compliance with 4.30.7.)

4.31.9 Mounting Location:
(See below)

Is a required text telephone permanently mounted within, or adjacent to, the telephone enclosure?

Cord Length:
If an acoustic coupler is used, is the telephone cord sufficiently long

enough to allow connection of the text telephone to the telephone receiver?

4.30.7(3) TDD Symbol:

Are required text telephones identified by the international TDD symbol?

4.1.3(16); 4.30.1; 4.30.7 Directional Signs:

Is the directional signage complying with 4.30.2, 4.30.3, and 4.30.5 provided to indicate the location of the text telephone? (Use Form 19: Signage) Is the directional signage placed adjacent to all telephone banks which do not contain a text telephone? (If the facility does not have any telephone banks, the directional signage must be provided at the entrance (e.g., in a building directory).)

4.1.3(17)(d); 4.31.9(2)

Text Telephone, Shelves & Outlets:

If there are 3 or more telephones in an interior bank of telephones, does at least one telephone have a shelf and electrical outlet for use with a portable text telephone? Is the shelf large enough to accommodate a text telephone and does it provide at least 6 inches of vertical clearance? Is the telephone handset capable of being placed flush on the surface of the shelf? Is the directional signage placed adjacent to all telephone banks which do not contain a text telephone? (If the facility does not have any telephone banks, the directional signage must be provided at the entrance (e.g., in a building directory).)

4.31.4; 4.4.1 Protruding Objects:

If a wall-mounted telephone has leading edges between 27 and 80 inches from the floor, does it project less than 4 inches into the pathway? (Wall mounted telephones or their enclosures with leading edges at or below 27

inches may project any amount so long as the required clear width of an accessible route is not reduced.) If a telephone is mounted on a post with leading edges between 27 and 80 inches high, does it project less than 12 inches into a perpendicular route of travel? Is there an accessible route at least 36 inches wide alongside the telephone?

SURVEY FORM 7: RAMPSUse

ATTACHMENT THREE

4.8 Ramps.

4.8.1* General. Any part of an accessible route with a slope greater than 1:20 shall be considered a ramp and shall comply with 4.8.

4.8.2* Slope and Rise. The least possible slope shall be used for any ramp. The maximum slope of a ramp in new construction shall be 1:12. The maximum rise for any run shall be 30 in (760 mm) (see Fig. 16). Curb ramps and ramps to be constructed on existing sites or in existing buildings or facilities may have slopes and rises as allowed in 4.1.6(3)(a) if space limitations prohibit the use of a 1:12 slope or less.

4.8.3 Clear Width. The minimum clear width of a ramp shall be 36 in (915 mm).

4.8.4* Landings. Ramps shall have level landings at bottom and top of each ramp and each ramp run. Landings shall have the following features:

- (1) The landing shall be at least as wide as the ramp run leading to it.
- (2) The landing length shall be a minimum of 60 in (1525 mm) clear.
- (3) If ramps change direction at landings, the minimum landing size shall be 60 in by 60 in (1525 mm by 1525 mm).
- (4) If a doorway is located at a landing, then the area in front of the doorway shall comply with 4.13.6.

4.8.5* Handrails. If a ramp run has a rise greater than 6 in (150 mm) or a horizontal projection greater than 72 in (1830 mm), then it shall have handrails on both sides. Handrails are not required on curb ramps or adjacent to seating in assembly areas. Handrails shall comply with 4.26 and shall have the following features:

- (1) Handrails shall be provided along both sides of ramp segments. The inside handrail on switchback or dogleg ramps shall always be continuous.
- (2) If handrails are not continuous, they shall extend at least 12 in (305 mm) beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment and shall be parallel with the floor or ground surface (see Fig. 17).
- (3) The clear space between the handrail and the wall shall be 1 - 1/2 in (38 mm).
- (4) Gripping surfaces shall be continuous.
- (5) Top of handrail gripping surfaces shall be mounted between 34 in and 38 in (865 mm and 965 mm) above ramp surfaces.
- (6) Ends of handrails shall be either rounded or returned smoothly to floor, wall, or post.
- (7) Handrails shall not rotate within their fittings.

4.8.6 Cross Slope and Surfaces. The cross slope of ramp surfaces shall be no greater than 1:50. Ramp surfaces shall comply with 4.5.

4.8.7 Edge Protection. Ramps and landings with drop-offs shall have curbs, walls, railings, or projecting surfaces that prevent people from slipping off the ramp. Curbs shall be a minimum of 2 in (50 mm) high (see Fig. 17).

4.8.8 Outdoor Conditions. Outdoor ramps and their approaches shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces.